Sweden, UK, and USA. Twelve states abstained namely Algeria, Brazil, China, Mexico, Algeria, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Tunisia, Vietnam and Yemen. Venezuela voted against the resolution.

India voted in favour of the resolution since the resolution took account of our concern against not referring the matter to the UN Security Council and providing more time for negotiations. India's vote was in keeping with our consistent stance that more time should be given for resolution of the issue through negotiations within the framework of the IAEA.

The consistent approach of the Government has been that this matter should be resolved in the IAEA, and to this end has maintained regular communication with all parties concerned. The issue was discussed at the IAEA Board meeting on 24 November 2005. The Board reiterated its support for the resumption of negotiations between Iran and EU-3. No resolution was presented to the Board.

The Indian statement noted stated that Iran had been more forthcoming in providing additional access to the IAEA since September 2005 Board meeting. The present situation offered vital diplomatic space, which confirmed India's position that this matter should be resolved within the IAEA and that enough time and cooperation should be given to the IAEA to complete its work.

Constitution of Information Commission

*138. DR. M. A. M. RAMASWAMY:
SHRI THENNALA G. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have constituted the Information Commission under the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the constitution of the Information Commission;

(c) the terms and conditions of this Commission;

(d) the qualification, tenure and responsibilities of such Commission;

(e) whether all the Central Government Ministries and Departments have appointed Information Officers as stipulated under the RTI Act;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of such Ministries/

Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, The Central Government has constituted the Central Information Commission consisting of one Chief Information Commissioner and four Information Commissioners.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the Right to Information Act, 2005, the functions of the Information Commission are to receive and inquire into complaint from any person, to decide the appeals and also to monitor and report to the Government on the implementation of the provisions of the Act. The Act envisages that the Chief Information Commissioner/Information Commissioners shall be persons of eminence in public life with wide knowledge and experience in law, science and technology, social service, management, journalism, mass media or administration and governance. They shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which they enter upon office or till they attain the age of sixty-five years, whichever is earlier.

(e) to (g) As per the information available, the Ministries and Departments of the Central Government have designated Public Information Officers.

Facilities to Child Labour in Maharashtra

*139. PROF. R.B.S. VARMA:
SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had accorded approval to the National Child Labour Projects under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 for Thane and Solapur in 1995, and for 11 other districts in 2003 and 2004;

(b) if so, the details thereof, the facilities and support provided to child labour thereunder; and the number of children covered in Maharashtra under the scheme; and

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra has proposed some more districts in the State to be convered under the National Child Labour Projects, if so, the details thereof and what proposal is under considersation of Government?